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THE TIMES COMPANY.

WALTER STELSON HUTCHISS, Presiden

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This is Flag Day, and there will be appropriate exercises in honor of the flag, in the schools and elsewhere. Every citizen of Washington who has a flag should unfurl it, and as there is a goodly amount of bunting in the city, the display of the colors should be impressive and beautiful.

There is no lack of reverence for the Stars and Stripes among the American people, but it is not always as much in evidence as it ought to be. Many a man who would cheerfully die in battle to save \$3,000. the flag from disgrace will not lift his hat in the street when it goes by. This is net as it should be. That sign of respect and patriotism is a small one, and costs little trouble, and it adds something, as outward signs always do, to the real feeling which prompts the act. In our hesitation to show our feelings we, as a people, sometimes go to the other extreme and appear not to have any feelings at all

Let children be taught to reverence the

flag, not as a fetich, but as a symbol of all that is great and glorious in this country. Let them be trained to salute the colors wherever seen, and taught to feel that the Stars and Stripes must never shield anything unworthy of the traditions and ideals of a great Republic. It is not necessary to make a great ado about the superiority of this country over any other, or to uphold every action of this Government, right or wrong, in order to appear patriotic. The true patriot loves his country not only for what it is, but for what it will be, and strives to secure in all its institutions conformity with those national ideals which have thus far helped to shape the life of the people. A heterogeneous population such as ours, with less than two hundred years of anything like national tradition, made up of millions of people from every country under heaven, with ideas, characters, and inheritance as different as the five zones of climate, needs all the unifying influences that can possibly be brought to bear upon it, and symbolism has so deep a hold on the human imagination that the flag is the most powerful object lessons in national unity. The thirteen stripes, reminding the nation forever of the tiny nucleus out of which so great a people has arisen, and the varying number of stars, increasing with every addition to the sisterhood of States, convey a meaning so simple, yet so potent, that no child can fail to be impressed by it. It is the and the new, of tradition and the steady onward march of civilization, bringing order out of chaos, government out of anarchy, new States out of the wilderness.

The more familiar the American people secome with this symbol of their national life the stronger will be the spirit of patriotism; but the familiarity must be of the right kind. If it becomes customary to salute the rag as it passes in a procession, perhaps restaurant keepers will healtate about putting it in the corners of paper napkins, and manufacturers will cease weave it into door-mats. Every citizen of the country should have a flag, and display it from his window or flagstaff as occasion may demand, but the vicious taste which uses that emblem of patriotism as an advertisement of ham, or stove polish, or cigars, ought to be reformed by law, Until an act of Congress is passed, for bidding such improper use of the colors, patriotic citizens will boycott the manufacturers and thus show their sence of

#### what is fit and suitable. The Case of Colonel May.

Decent residents of the District of Columbia, and especially those who take an interest in its National Guard should not fall to notice the vindictiveness with which Colonel Henry May of the First Regiment is being pursued. It will be remembered that the civilian political brigadier, Harries, some time ago ordered Colonel May before an examining board for the purpose of having his fitness for command enquired into. The colonel held that Harries had no right to convene such a board and was supported in his contention by the War Department. Later, Harries obtained permission to convene an other board, to which Colonel May objects; first, because it is composed of officers of junior rank, when there are officers of rank equal with his own available, and, secondly, because the law does not contemplate the compulsory examination of field officers as to their fitness for command, the commission of the President being conclusive on that point, on all persons under the Commander-in-Chief, who holds the power of removal as incidental to the power of appointment.

The determination of this person Harries to force one of the most efficient and popular commanding officers out of the guard is a fair illustration of the many ways in which he is steadily ruining it. Colonel May is a gentleman and a soldier, whatever may be said of his immediate commander. As to his professional skill and training, nothing need be said. It is certain that they cannot be inferior to those of Harries, who probably could not stand the New York State militia examination for a second lieutenancy.

Possibly the War Department may think the District Guard too small a matter to bother over; and perhaps is willing to see it wrecked through the petty spite and village politics of men like Harries. But it should be remembered that things like the persecution of Colonel May find their way into the columns of the general and National Guard press throughout the Union. If the Administration is willing to lend itself to anything crooked in the nonsensical ordinance so very loud and

management of the citizen soldlery in clear that it will be unmistakable. When Washington the fact will have its effect the ordinance was passed it was done be upon thousands of voters from one to the

other end of the country. Finally if officers of the District Guard ed, before it is extended for another six are to be subjected to examination into months. their military capacity the work should begin at the top. If it did Mr. McKinley would very shortly have an opportunity to appoint a new militia brigadier general.

### The Sampson Bounty.

It would be disrespectful, we suppose, to criticise the Court of Claims for its amazing decision in favor of the contention of Sampson and other absentees from the sea battle of Santiago, that they were present and are entitled to the lion's share of the prize money. The court, of course, reach d its conclusions upon the basis of the testimony presented by Sampson and his a sociates, which the Administration, instead of contesting in the interests of justice, decency, and the good of the service, accepted as the truth.

But it is incomprehensible that the court could have decided as it did, if the real facts in the case had been laid before it. The reason probably is that it had no one outside of Sampson and the navy ring to depend upon for correct information, the leading officers who might have exposed the insincerity and inaccuracy of the Sampsonian position having been conveniently packed off to the other side of the world by the Navigation Bureau. The chief interest in the decision is in the dicts of the court, which declare that Sampson was a rear admiral and commander-in-chief of the fleet at the time of the battle, and that he and his flagship participated in the destruction of Cervera's squadron. It follows, of course, that Sampson is accorded the largest lump of the bounty, amounting in his case to \$8,335, while Schley, who conducted the operations, won the victory, and sunk the Spanish vessels, is to have only

We learn that it is conceded in the navy ring circle that the decision is largely based on technical grounds, which probably means that any grounds are good enough that will serve to promote the fortunes of an unworthy favorite and to rob a gallant gentleman of the distinction and renown he has bonestly earned. We are not particularly familiar with naval technicalities of the kind in use in Crowninshield's office. Consequently we may be excused for failing to understand how the absent Sampson, who, with the New York, was hu'l down to the east when Cervera struck his colors, could be said to be present at the fight and surrender, on any process of reasoning which did not involve plain and una?u!

terated lying. Sampson was not there, and if the conrary had been true, he would not have been legally in command. The clear letter of the law was violated in giving him a "gunboat commission" to command over officers superior to him in rank. He could not be held competent to take adayntage of a position to which the statute distinctly shows that neither the Secretary of the Navy nor the President could legally ap-

cent of the Santiago bounty money than is the man who sells navel oranges to the Department clerks. But he will take all he signally exemplified while he was in command at Annapolis. There, it is charged, m for the a nounts held up and receive Sampson was entirely innocent in the mat- bite! ter. A sea officer, he could not be considered as being on shore. Hence he was not at Annapolis, but "technically" away on

the raging main somewhere shooting

The Mussle Ordinance The order making it obligatory for owners of dogs to muzzle them when at large

in the street, expires by limitation next Tuesday. There is some reason to suppose that the same influences which secured its adoption in the first place will be at work in the endeavor to secure its continuance through the summer months. It rests argely with the people of Washington whether this attempt is to be successful. One of the Commissioners is known to be a reasonable and right-minded man, and to be on the side of mercy, common sense, and general humanity to the dogs and their owners-for it is not pleasant to be thinking day and night that one's per dog is in danger of being seized and hauled to the pound, from which it will be a more or less vexatious job to rescue him. The dog suffers physically, from thirst and disomfort; the owner mentally, anxiety and irritation. This state of things produces a general condition of protest and crossness, and the muzzle ordinance is probably respon sible for more bad humor in Washington than any other one thing in the past six months, the weather not excepted The Commissioner in question has had reason to understand this fact, being thoroughly acquainted with the temper of the people, and having received numerous letters and had various personal interviews on the subject. The other two, however,

supposed to be from rables will presumably be increased. As not a single case of hydrophobia has thus far been discovered in the District it is difficult to see now there can be any increase of the danger. Nothing added to nothing equals nothing. Moreover, there is no mad dog scare in any other part of the country, so far as can be ascertained. Why should Washington be especially slngled out for the wrath of heaven, and a possible scourge of mad dogs, while the canine population of every other city in the land is unmuzzled and peaceful? In spite of the zeal of the dog catchers-it is said that they even went so far, a few days ago, as to seize one of Mrs. McKincy's pet dogs from the very lawns of the White House-no dog has yet been captured which displays the slightest sign of any worse complaint than righteous indignation. If the dogs of the District are kept

are more or less under the influence of

those who were responsible for the pas-

sage of the ordinance in midwinter, and

who will probably urge that it be contin-

ued in force throughout the summe:

months, when whatever danger there is

from hydrophobia. The people of Washington have the ren edy in their own hands. It is their bustness to minks their protest against this

muzzled and tied up all through the con

ing hot weather, there will undoubtedly

be many mad dogs in Washington, but not

fore anybody had a chance to object There is now time for objections to be rais-

The Opening of the Campaign.

With the gathering of the Republican clans at Philadelphia the national campaign can be said to be opened. The circumstances of the Philadelphia meeting are in consonance with the remarkable condition of the national thought. There is no element of doubt either as to the party leaders or as to the platforms upon which the two great political organizations enter

the battle for control of the Government. There is nothing new in the environ ment of either party. In leadership and issues the hosts of Republicanism meet the hosts of Democracy this year as for well acquainted with the peculiar prowess and equipment of their opponents. Unquestionably the Republicans will make shrewd and determined efforts to divert the issues Already this programme of deception is outlined in the maneuvering now going on in Washington and in the convention

city. At the White House for a month or mor conferences have been frequent and prolonged to devise some method by which Republican connection with the trusts can be denied and concealed. This activity will bear fruit at Philadelphia in a bla tant denunciation of the trusts and solemn pledges to check their harmful operations if the Republican party is again entrusted with the control all departments of the . Government. The farcical efforts made at the close

of the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress to enact a law ostensibly designed to meet the growing national demand for a check upon the rapacity of financial and industrial combinations will, of course, be "pointed to with pride" by Mr. Hanna and those who nominally will be associated with him in the composition and promulgation of the platform. It is expected also that the administration of the new and novel responsibilities thrust suddenly upon the Republic by the results of the war with Spain will be endorsed and commended, and especially that feature of it pertaining to the treatment of Porto Rico. We dare say that blistering and blustering denunciation of the thievery detected unwillingly and at an inopportune time in Cuba will occupy one whole plank in the platform. Indeed, we shall be very much disappointed if this is not done. The Republican managers have been proceeding so long on the theory laid down by P. T. Barnum that "the American people like to be humbugge." that they cannot be expected to adopt new tactics in the present emergency.

Governor Mount of Indiana will not have another chance to show whether or of office. As he is a Republican machine politician the presumptions are perhaps point him. Before, during, and after the Santiago affair, Sampson was a captain, usurping under color of pretended authority, the rank and command of a rear admiral.

The foregoing are facts fully within the knowledge of the Navy Department and of the Administration generally. It is an outrage upon the service and the country that they were not submitted to the Court of Claims. Sampson is no making of himself and how effectively he make a publican disdain for law and deceice, he may possible them. Taken out the opportunity is open.

Governor Beckham has sent a requisition for equisition to Indianapolis calling for the surrender for distinguished foreigners and Japanese on board ship. At 3 o'clock the Emperor left for Maiko, and the royal salute was repeated. The British Navy was represented by Captain Ottley and two Heutenants. The Linted States was not efficially present. The British officers highly present to making of himself and how effectively he is presenting an object lesson of Republican disdain for law and deceive, he may possible them. Taylor one in the country that the surrender of a fugitive from justice known by the foreigners and Japanese on board ship. At 3 o'clock the Emperor left for Maiko, and the royal salute was repeated.

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During and just after his sanguinary and | men unfortunate Modder River campaign, many can get. His capacity for absorption was unkind things were said in the Leadon press concerning the conduct of Lord Mothuen, who was charged with indiscretions he appropriated to personal uses part of of the kind General Hooker was during the pay of enlisted men whom he assigned our civil war. But his victory at Rhe to duty as domestic servants. They sued noster River on Monday has rehabilitated him, and appropriately judgment. "Technically," we presume, De Wet, The hair of the dog cures the

It seems that it will happen about as we have ventured to prophesy. One bundred marines have started from Cavite for Taku, but it is admitted that more will be sent, and it is not unlikely that Lloyd Whenton with a brigade of khakis will go with them. Mr. McKinley is waking up to the fact that his "open door" in China never was more than a badly painted piece of canvas stage setting, and that it will take American troops to make it look like anything when the present trouble in China

According to an announcement made by the Queen to our State Department, the Duchesa of York has been pleased present the heir presumptive to the British throne with her annual contribution to the line of succession in the shape of new prince. York has now four boys, we believe, and should be able to go out to South Africa and do a little real soldiering without any fear that the throne will escape from his immediate family.

# A Prodigal Congress.

(From the Philadelphia Times.) The Republican party once suffered an over-whelming defeat because a Republican Congress had expended a billion of dollars during the two for which it made annual appropriations The Fifty-sixth Congress during its ms set a pace in the matter of expenditures which makes the repudiated billion-dollar Congress a nodel of economy by comparison. The appropria tions made during the session just closed, and which do not include a River and Harbor bill, reach over \$700,000,000. If this rate is maintained during the final sossion the present Congress will earn the aghriquet of the billion-and-a half Con-

# Willing to Pay the Price.

(From the Montgomery Advertiser.) (From the Montgomery Advertiset,)
If the Republicans remain in control of Concress—a doubtful proposition—and determine to cut down the representation of those Southern States which limit the franchise, well and good. The bulk of the Southern people are entirely willing to pay the price, if it is necessary. Pointical health is of far moste importance than the number of representatives we have in Congress. shody will oppose it except those Congressor are afraid to risk a redistricting of their States The bulk of the people are not going to study the interests of the incumbents or of candidates. They will go in for the greatest good to the body

# No Excuse for Protection.

(From the Atlanta Journal.) The argument that protection ensures better wages for the American workingman has been exdoded. No instance can be shown where the was a general raise of wages after a general in erease of the tariff. We have free trade in labo and always must have. The difference between wages here and in other countries is due to the uperior skill and ciligence of the American workingman. American labor owes nothing to the protective tariff. It does not add to his earnings, while it increases for him and every other citizen the cost of living. Down with the fraud!

# Anxious.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.) The circumstance that a large deposit of fossi mains has been unearthed in the vicinity of Phoenix, Ariz., leads us to enquire whether all the members of the United States Senate hav reached their homes in safety and whether the members of the Naval Construction Board are present or accounted for

### THE NEW JAPANESE NAVY. he Maneuvres Carried Out With the

Strictest Secrecy. YOKOHAMA, May 6 .- The first maneuvres and the first general review of the Japanese fleet have just been completed; for the first time the Emperor has gained the showing made justifies the deep pride which the Japanese take in their naval eccomplishments in the last few years.

The week's maneuvres were carried out in strict secrecy, foreign attaches and newspaper men being barred. But attaches and journalists were welcomed to to them the Toyohashi, a torpedo tender, with every facility for observation as well as entertainment. The review was carried on without a visible hitch or miscalculation, every evolution being effected exactly as intended and on the minute

As early as 7 o'clock all the guests on the Toyohashi were astir, and the fleet was in review order—an immense rec-tangle within which warships lay anchored in four lines, three miles in length, parallel with the shore. The new battle-ship, the Shikishima, the first three-funneled vessel of the Japanese navy, and said here to be the greatest battleship afloat, had the place of honor at the head of the first line, the farthest from the beach of the bay. Seventeen other battleships and cruisers made up the two outer lines, while torpedo boats, destroyers, and other small craft composed the inner

In all the ships in review were these: Five battleships, three coast-defence ships, thirteen cruisers, one torpedo tender (the press boat), one torpedo gunbeat, ten destroyers, and seventeen torpedo boats. The press boat was placed at the head of the second line from the shore and was thus abreast of the battleships Kasagi and

At 8 o'clock the bugles rang "Dress ship," and promptly the banner lines ran from mast to mast and thence from stem to stern. At 9 o'clock the ships of the imperial escort came into view through the purple haze of Wada Point to the south, the Asama leading, followed by three cruisers and a torpedo boat. At the same time the crews on the waiting ships were piped up and ranged shoulder to shoulder around the decks. There was a moment of silence, and then, answering a shot from the Asama while she was still a mile away, the royal salute began, every vessel firing twenty-one guns with its heaviest piece. The Kobe hills confined the noise, and pandemonium followed for

slowly the Asama approached, the silence following the sainte being broken only by the faint sounds of the bugies playing the national anthem, "Kimi gayo." But as the Asama passed the first ship of the outer line one realized that he was participating in an Oriental review. The cheers that broke gut from the terms of the saintenance of the saintenanc The cheers that broke out from time to time while the Emperor was approaching died out and were followed by absolute silence as the flagship slowly swept for-ward, passing the whole length of the iter line and through the central avenue of the two inner lipes. Exactly one hour was taken to complete the inspection, and not be retains any respect for the Cousti- then, as the Asama left the lane of ships, not he retains any respect for the Coate then, as the assume the decks around us tution of the United States and his oath the massed men on the decks around us tution of the United States and his oath the massed men of the decks around us tution of the United States and his oath the massed men of the twinkling of an eye. and the review was over.

After the regiew the Emperor enter tained the attaches and other distinguished

they were not submitted to the Court of publican disdain for law and decency, he these efficers were deeply impressed with may possibly turn Taylor over to the the discipline of the crews, and the skill may possibly turn Taylor over to the the discipline, as well as with the slowing Kentucky sheriff who has gone after him. of the officers, as well as with the slowing of ships and guns. One of these gentle-

The Japanese naval officer is, generally speaking, not only as well trained in a technical sense as the military man, but he is a finer man physically, more interested in his profession, less listless, less given to stupid forms of vice. Since the modern navy was formed no ships of any ind have been lost through negligence of faulty navigation. There is no doubt that and bravery, the Japanese fleet would give a very good account of itself against any force of equal strength." "Any equal of British naval force?" was asked. "Yes."

was neved. Yes,"
was the reply. "To give a good account of
oneself is not to win." he added.
"No greater contrist can be imagined."
the officer said, "than that to be found in he engine-rooms of Japanese and Russian the engine-rooms of warships. The Japs keep their ship as clean as English men-of-war are kept, while the Russian ships are nearly as dirty as the Chinese vessels. The truth is that the Japanese is a sailor, though circum-stances are against him; the Russian is not a sailor, although Russian the days of Peter the Great have tried to make them seamen.

The maneuvres preceding the review were kept so closely shrouded in mystery that no one knows anything about them. In general, however, it is understood that a squadron repelled an assault in the inland Sea, attempts at torpedo-boat sur-prises, and night attacks. The results are been "highly reassuring. This is the official phrase.

#### SOUTHERN RATES DISCUSSED. The Freight Traffic Situation Re viewed in New York.

NEW YORK, June 13 .- A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southeastern Freight Association was held at the Waldorf-Astoria today for the avowed puroose of reviewing the rate situation and adjusting some matters of internal inter F. Parrott, of Atlanta, Ga., is chairman of the association, which in-cludes about thirty railroad and steamship lines interested in the Atlantic sea board trade. All of the coast line steam ship companies belong to the association except the Morgan Line and the Hol-lander Line.

The alleged cutting of rates by the last named line in connection with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was discussed, and an effort will be made to have all of the Southeastern Freight Association lines and such of the Southwestern lines as are affected act in concert in order to prerail rates to and from Mississippi, Tennessee, and trans-Mississippi territory.

# THE ADMIRAL RETURNS.

irs. Dewey Suffering From an At tack of Tonsilitis.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey and Lieuten ant Caldwell returned last evening by special train via the Baltimore and Ohio Railway from their Western trip. Mrs. Dewer has been suffering somewhat from an attack of ionsilitis, due to expos-ure while attending the reception at Grand Rapids. The Admiral will probably be until about June 25, when he leave for Newport to preside over a meet-ing of the General Naval Board.

# Emphatic If Not Elegant,

Emphatic If Not Elegant,

(From the Lansing Journal.)

The Republican party in Michigan needs a mighty good licking, and if the Democrats do not stub their toes it will get it, too. The Republicans felt so blamed bad when they were deprived of power ten years ago this fail that the people gave them their sympathy and again entrasted them with the reins of power. Since then they have been doing such a bad job of driving that the people are all worked up and will yank the ribbons from the incompetents and tricksters at the next turn in the road.

(From the Atchison Globe.)

An Atchison girl got converted recently, and the mean neighbors say that her only resson for confessing Christ is that she has a new bathing suit she has never worn in Atchison, and she has to get baptized to make an appearance in it.

### PROMINENT OFFICERS PRESENT. The West Point Commencement Brilliant Affair.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 13 .- For the first time in two years the graduation exercises of the Military Academy were held at the usual time in mid-June. The Span- to show cause why the order issued by a coup d'oeil of his magnificent navy, and ish war upset the routine of the great military school, as it did that of the great naval school. But now things are back to their normal condition again, and today the class of 1900 was graduated under the Why the two writs of probibition issued old trees and a cloudless blue sky, as so

many classes before it have been.

Few classes, however, have had so many distinguished officers of the army on the the review in Kobe Bay, and had allotted platform when the diplomas were dis-to them the Toyohashi, a torpedo tender, tributed as did the class of 1900 today. In Coyne appeared for the Attorney the first place there was the Secretary of War himself. Then there was the chief commanding officer of the army, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles. Close to General Miles sat General Otis. Grouped about

saying among other things: "Of one thing we can rest assured— What we have, we'll hold; hold it because that arduous task is before us, and the duty is upon us; hold it for the advancement of American civilization; hold it for the benefit of those who have been pressed; hold it for our posterity; hold it or their prosperity." Of militarism he said: "We have those

possessed of more timidity than wisdom, and others with more wisdom, but with political ambitions leading to attempted deception, who cry out, 'Beware of mili-tarism,' and fear a standing army. In this Republic, where military service is voluntary, not compulsory, what is the number that would make a standing army sufficient to affright even a timid soul and make it fear for the liberties of the people and bewail the coming of militarism? Would one soldier to the thousand of population be dangerous? Yet that would mean an army of 145,000."

Secretary Root and General Miles followed General Manderson with short but lowed General Manuerson with saore bat-impressive speeches to the young officers. In the afternoon the board of visitors, as well as a number of distinguished of-ficers present, accepted an invitation to a meeting of the Highland Country Club at Garrison, on the opposite side of the river. The object was, as the invitation read, "to arouse interest in the National Army

Relief Society."
Secretary Root, General Miles, and General Otis and a number of others spoke. Later they returned to New York. The newly graduated and present first class left on an early afternoon train for the city, there to attend the Casino, and afterward to have class banquets in the Murray Hill Hotel this evening. Preparations for the summer work of the remain-ing cadets have already begun and next Friday they will go into camp.

### FOR SPANISH-AMERICAN UNITY.

Havana Paper Says the United States Does Not Disapprove. HAVANA, June 13.-The "Diario de

Marina," in a lengthy editorial today on Spanish-American unity, urges the vast importance of the question, not only to Spain, but to all the Spanish-speaking countries. It expresses great faith for the future in unity and the race spirit in Cuba as well as in the South American coun-tries, and says that at first sight it might seem that the United States would disapprove of such an approximation, but the American union, the paper says, is far

from opposing it.
The United States, it says, looks with favor upon the growing friendship between Spain and her former colonies, not for the sole good of one or the other, but because they are unable to prevent some European people from exercising influence in South America and would prefer that these peoale be Sanniards, who would limit selves to extending their commercial and moral interests. The paper refers to the ambitious plans of Germany in Brazi which, it declares, are causing great dis-quietude in the United States.

# THE RISE OF THE BOXERS.

A Professor in Pekin University Talks of the Chin NEW YORK, June 13 .- The Rev. I. T. Hendland, professor of mental and moral philosophy and astronomy to Pekin University, who is in this city, was asked today the menning of the Boxers, the society that has set all China by the ears.

He said that the name in Chinese is "I-Ho-Toun." The "F' means "righteous-ness," "Ho" means "peace," and "Toun" means fist—a cleuched fist. Prof. Headland says the entire title means that the will fight for righteouspess and "The Boxers appear to have sprung

in opposition to foreigners because o irritations largely growing out of the operations of the French Catholics. The French Minister had secured for the French Catholic mission tries appointments as Chinese officials in order to facilitate their operations in the settlement of litigation between the native Christians and outside Christians. As the Catholic missionaries were officials of China, they generally outranked the sitting magissionaries were

Accordingly they usually settled the case in court themselves. When their rank proved to be lower than that of the nagistrate it amounted to nearly same thing, as the influence of their official relations generally controlled the ac-tion of the court. The Chinese declare hat a great deal of litigation in coase quence went by favor, being thus unduly influenced by the Catholic-Chinese offiials, and was not decided upon the merits irritation growing out of this has been very great section of the Middle Kingdom

### WARSHIPS OFF FOR BOSTON. The North Atlantic Squadron Give

Orders Unexpectedly. NEWPORT, R. I., June 13.-The ships of the North Atlantic squadron sailed un xpectedly this morning for Boston, the flagship New York leaving her anchorage at 9 o'clock. It was expected that the squadron would await the arrival of the Kentucky before going to the castward, but Admiral

Farquhar decided late last night to adhere to the original schedule, and gave orders to be ready to sail this morning.

The flagship led the fleet out to sea, followed by the Indiana, Texas, Massachulowed by the Indiana, Texas, Massachusetts, and Kearsarge, and by 10 o'clock all had passed out to sea at a lively rate. The trip will be made slowly, and squadron evolutions held en route. The fleet will return here on July 3, and on July 4 Admiral Farquhar has promised to land

#### or parade. The battleship Kentucky is expected here Thursday. One View of It.

(From the Philadelphia Record.) negro in the United States is the white an's burden. He is becoming more and more a eril in the Northern as well as in the Southern States as a helper in debauching the suffrage He must be lifted up to a higher plane of life and living or he will pull us down nearer his level. The way to elevate him is to draw the line around the ballot box so that the approach to it shall come through the schoolhouse. immediate question in Virginia, where the people have voted for a revision of the State const. tion; but it is hardly less important in Pennsyl

# In the Midst of It.

vania.

(From the Utica Observer.)
The late Joseph B. McCullagh, of the "St. Louis Blobe-Democrat," defined the secret of success in journalism as knowing where helf is going to break loce next and being on the spot when it occurs. Every newspaper man in St. Louis now is entitled to be called a journalist.

### THE NEW YORK ICE TRUST. Hearing at Albany on the Appoint-

ment of Referec. ALBANY, June 13 .- Arguments were had before Supreme Court Justice Alden Chester today on Justice Smyth's order Justice Chase appointing Referee Nuss baum under the Donnelly Anti-Trust lay to examine the officers and stockholders of the ice company should not be vacated by Justice Herrick against the examina-tion of the officers and books of the ico company before Referes Nussbaum should not be made permanent was also argue before Justice Chester. Judge Edward and B. F. Einstein for William R. Hearst

and David Wilcox and William II. Hand, Jr., of Daly, Hoyt & Mason, represented the American Ice Company. The attorneys for the ice company pri Miles sat General Otis. Grouped about these central figures were General Brooke, General Chaffee, General Bates, Colonel General Chaffee, General Bates, Colonel General Chaffee, General Bates, Colonel Ground that the Donnelly Anti-Trust law of last year was unconstitutional, just as was the Lexow anti-monster law of 1897, the constitutional defects of which, pointed on the class. He referred to the Philippines, saving among other things:

The attorneys for the ice company primarily based these applications upon the random that the Donnelly Anti-Trust law of last year was unconstitutional, just as was the Lexow anti-monster law of 1897, the constitutional defects of which, pointed on the Court of Appeals, were supposed to have been corrected by the Donnelly law. Judge Coyne, in opening his argument, declared that the writs of proargument, declared that the writs of pro-hibition were State writs and intended to restrain inferior courts from doing what they had no right to do, whereas the other order was intended to interfere with a co-ordinate branch of the court in the person of the referee, who, for the pur-poses of this action, had also the powers of

a Supreme Court Justice.

Mr. Wilcox combated this contention.

He declared that the petition of the Attorney General, upon which Justice Chase based the appointment of Referee Nuss-baum, did not show the facts specified in the statute, and that the order appointing the referee required the production of numerous papers which did not concern the allegations of the petitions, and for those reasons was unauthorized by law. He also insisted that the procedure sought to be established by the Donnelly law was unconstitutional. Justice Chester said he would hear arguments on the merits of the entire controversy, reserving his deupon the questions raised regarding the defectiveness of the papers and proceedings.

ceedings.

"The petition does not show any violation of the statute," said Mr. Wilcox, "and the Attorney General has determined to commence an action other than that aucommence an action other than that authorized by law. The order of Justice
Chase requires the production of numerous
papers, which have no relation to the
combination alleged. The procedure sought
to be established by the Donnelly law is
unconstitutional where a witness is required to submit to a general examination
by an administrative officer regarding his
crivate affairs, because such deprives a private affairs, because such deprives a person of liberty without due process of

law."

"The referee proceedings under this law," continued Mr. Wilcox, "are not judicial in character, but merely an inquisition conducted by the Attorney General. They have not even the purpose of aid him in determining whether or not him in determining whether or not to bring an action or proceeding as was the case under the Lexow law. The witness is dragged before the referee without notice He is required not to answer 'relevant and material questions as the Lexow law pre-vided,' but such questions as may be put him concerning any alleged illegal con-tract, agreement or combination. The referee is to determine what questions the witness shall answer and is authorized to punish for contempt. Any person selected by the Attorney General is required to disclose his private affairs without any limitation as to the extent of the dis-closure. If he declines to do so, he is subjected to punishment for contempt without the aid of counsel to advise him. Manifestly, the statute deprives the witness of his liberty without due process of law. The Donnelly law also is unconstitutional because it compels the witnesses to give evidence which can be used against them

in a criminal case.

The provisions of the Donnelly law regarding procedure are unconstitutional, said Mr. Wilcox, "hecause they attempt to impose upon the justices of the Supreme Court non-judicial functions where the Court non-judicial functions where the appointment of a referee by a Supreme Court justice is provided for. The authorities rule that the Legislature cannot impose upon the court the duty of aiding administrative officers in carrying on investigations not having the character of judicial proceedings. The provision in the tecture conferring many the refere power. statute conferring upon the referee power to summen witnesses and p contempt is also unconstitutional. referee does not act in a judicial capacity, but merely aids an administrative officer— the Attorney General—in gathering in-formation. The power to punish for contempt cannot be conferred upon an ad-ministrative officer, and in this case the referee's powers are really conferred to the Attorney General. The latter has ute fight to initiate the proceeding

nd contract its course.
"It is as essential a part of English an! and contract its cou American constitutional law that inquis torial investigations regarding alleged crime shall be made only by the grand jury as that an accused person shall be conviced only by a verdict of twelve jurgra Proceedings upon the 'information' of the prosecutor have no place in Angio-Saxo prisprudence, except in preliminary exam before a magistrate, where the accused is advised of the nature of the charge, is entitled to counsel and to make or refrain from making any statement. This attempt to establish a special toquisitien cannot avail over the guaran ersonal rights contained in the written ustitutions of the country.

# COAL GAS EXPLODES.

#### One Man Killed and Three Badly Burned Venr Wilkesharre. WILKESBARRE, June 13 .- A party of

nining engineers were caught in a severs explosion at the William A. mine of the Conneil Coal Company this afternoon, one being killed and three badly burned. The dead man is John C. Jenburned. The dead man is John takins, a fire boss of Duryea, thirty years old; John Jones, Bert Johnson, and Eugene Phillips, mining engineers, were badly burned, but will recover. They are all of the Bartell & Johnson office, Scranton. The mine has been idle for three months, were a strike and the men were sent The mine has been idle for three months, owing to a strike, and the men were sent down to make some surveys. The engineers were led by Jenkins, and while going along an old gangway he encountered a body of gas which exploded. The three engineers were a little distance be-hind him, and escaped the full force of the explosion. Despite their extreme suffering they made their way, as soon as hey could, to where Jenkins lay. He was alive, but unconscious. They half dragged and helf carried him out to a safe place. When found they were utterly exhausted. Jenkins died soon after. The explosion had hurled him against a timber and

#### rushed in his head. America and the Boxers.

America and the Boxers.

(From the Kansas City Star.)

In the protable event of a fight between the foreigners and the aggressive Boxers, it is to be hoped that the Americans will not be placed at a disadvantage by any disparaging or discouraging talk from their own country. They stand in China in defence of American Bress, property, and china in defence of American Bress, property, and crists, and should be surported to the fullest extent. The American forces ought to act in connection with the forces of the other foreign powers without fear of entangling alliances or of the Montree Doctrine. The Boxers propose to kill all foreigners. The foreigners may justly combine to kill off a necessary number of Boxers. The Americans should do their part with the others.

#### Penus. (From the Boston Globe.)

The fact that the biggest bean patch in the world is at l'asadena, CaL, is of course of great interest to Bustonians. Last year 15,650 acres there were devoted to beans, and 100 carbonic were produced. It is said that 128 distinct varieties of beans are grown in Ventura county.

## Claimed by the Hub. (From the Boston Herald.) It is interesting to note that in all the cities visited by Bewey nowalays, the massing of the school children is one of the chief features of the demonstrations. This is a Boston lifes, if we mistake not

### HALF A PINT OF DIAMONDS.

Found on the Persons of Alleged

Smugglers at Magara Palls. NIAGARA FALLS, June 13.-Something like half a pint of diamonds were found in the possession of a bride arrested last night with her husband and uncle and with Max Lasar, who has been in trouble with the customs house officials before for

smuggling diamonds.

The bride and groom were locked up in spite of their protestations that they were innocent victims of Lasar, and they did not know what was in the package found in the bride's possession. Special Agent Charles Lewis, who effected the arrests, regards it as the most important capture of diamonds amugglers ever made in the United States. The diamonds are said to be worth \$75,000.

Lasar recently came from Europe by way of Montreal and detectives were put on his track. It seems that on the way over to Montreal on the steamer from Eu-rope Lasar met a Dr. Savandandaigne, who told him that his piece was about to

be married, and that he and the bridal couple were going to Niagara Falls for their wedding trip.

The customs house people allege that at Toronto Lasar furnished the transportation for the bridal couple and asked them to carry a package to the New York State side for him. He intended it for a present for the bride he told them, but she was not o open it until they met him again on the

The bride and groom declare that they

The capture of Max Lagar for attempting to smuggle a quantity of diamonds into the United States was reported to the Treasury Department yesterday by the customs authorities at Nisgara Palla. The value of the diamonds seized was not given in the telegram. Lazar's alleged confederates were also captured.

Lasar has previously figured in an attempt to evade the customs laws. A year

or two ago the customs authorities in New York captured a lot of diamonds belonging to him, and the case was compromised on payment of \$40,000. The following despatch was received at the Treasury

George W. Maher, Supersion Bridge, N. Y.
George W. Maher, Supervising Special Agent,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.:
Max Lasar, diamond dealer, New York City, attempted to smuggle large quantity of diamonds
here yesterday. We caught him in the act and
we seized diamonds, Lasar and confederates in jail.
C. E. LEWIS, Special Employe.
FRED L. NEVILL, Agent Employe.

CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

#### in Appeal to Be Allowed in Canadian Border Cases.

Charles S. Hamlin, ex-Assistant Secre tary of the Treasury and now counsel for some of the railroad companies entering New England from Canada, has filed with the Treasury a brief in support of a pro-test against the method of enforcing the Chincae exclusion laws on the New England border. He complains that the American collectors are reduced by the current practice, to the level of mere current practice, to the level of mere executants of the decrees of the Chinese inspectors. In other words, when a Chinaman comes in, the local inspector says that he may stay or that he must be carried back, and the collector, in the latter case, orders his deportation, forthwith, without making any independent examina-tion of the immigrant. This, in Hr. Ham-

lin's opinion, is a great injustice to the railway companiese he represents. There has been a growing Chinese pasrailway companiese he represents.

There has been a growing Chinese passenger traffic between eastern Canada and New England, and the annoyance of frequent deportations is liable, he thinks, to divert this traffic to the Pacific Coast, to the injury of his clients. He suggests, as a means of softening the rigors of administration, that the collectors make regular formal enquiries into suspected cases, and allow the Chinese immigrants to appear as they would in court, and employ counsel to safeguard their rights.

The Treasury authorities are not pre-

The Treasury authorities are pared to yield quite so much as this. They will issue orders, however, that those Chi-ness immigrants who are ordered deport-ed, and who care to go to the trouble and expense of an appeal, may make such appeal to the Department here, where counsel will be heard by the Secretary of the Treasury or the proper Assistant Secre-tary. It seems to be impracticable to per-mit the impeding of business at the ports where the immigrants enter by directing collectors to hold formal hearings,

which may occasion indefinite delays. MAY HAVE SWALLOWED A GEM.

Man Accused of Theft But His Booty NEW YORK, June 13.-Charles Leonard

wenty-five years old, a cashler in a men's furnishing goods store in the Bawery, re:idence 7 City Hall Place, was a prisocer before Magistrate Flammer in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning. charged by Miss Blanche Wilson, of West Thirty-fifth Street, with having stolen one of her diamond earrings, valued at \$125.

Miss Wilson said she met Leonard on Broadway hast night. Leonard, she declares, pulled back her head and forcibly tore one of her diamond earrings from her

The ear was torn, and this morning it placed the other diamond earring before the magistrate and said that she paid \$125 for each gem. She said that she gave chare to be because and he was captured by Detective beeban, of the West Thirtieth Street sta-

Detective Sheehan testified that he was Detective Sheehan testified that he was sitting on a doorstep in West Thirty-fourth Street last night when he heard a cry of 'stop thief' and saw a man pursued by a woman. He captured the man, who was the prisoner at the bar. He said that he saw the man swallow somethin; after he was arrested. When at the station the man was taken ill, and an ambulance surgeon was sent for. Leganth recovered. geon was sent for. Leonard recovered. A

walks, but it was not found.

Leonard denied taking the earring. He said he went to the flat with the and in the hallway heard a scuffle and heard some one shout stop thief. He ran and that was all he knew about it. Lconard was held for examination until ton

#### row. The Diplomat of the Future. (From the Denver Republican.)

With the broadering of the fureign interests of the United States comes a corresponding increase in the re-possibilities of our representatives, thread. From a mere craiment, the diplumat of the inture will find binself measurerphosed, by of the future will find himself meramorphosed, by changing international conditions, into a conserv-ator of public peace and welfare. Consequently be should be neither a political favorite nor a pulsaver of chicken banes and experience at social dinners. The crusmental diplomat must make were for the useful public servant who will be able to cope equally well with obstinace or craft.

Reading the Bible.

(From the Minneapolis Tribune.)

The churchman admits that the Rible is readless today than in former generations, and ascribes this fact to the great multiplication of
books, magazines, and newapapers. President
Thiwing says that when the Bible was first ordered to be read in the churches, there was practically no history or fiction or hardly any poetry
to compete with it. And yet, says the "Churchman," the more the book is studied, the more
divine scens the person of Christ. Without this
book of books Christianity would suffer an irreparable loss.

#### Symptoms. (From the Detroit Journal.)

I was at no particular pains to brea- it gently to her.
"I just saw your flance in a black frock coat and resect shoes," I said blently.
Anyhody could see that Aimee was strengling to be calm.
"Can it be that my idol has feet of clay?" she mostied, withy as to herself.

The Worser Half.

(From the Chicago Record.) Think of a woman belonging to thirtyseven clubs!

He—Oh, I con't; I'm thinking of the man be longing to the woman belonging to therty-seves clubs.